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The Loyalist's Ammunition.

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THE

LOYALIST'S AMMUNITION.



PHILADELPHIA:
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1863.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE

Gold at Richmond is worth five hundred per cent. premium, that is, a gold dollar sells for six dollars in Southern money, and the Richmond *Examiner* says, that "the question of food ranks before that of money." We can judge something by this of the state of things among the rebels, and of the difficulties under which they labour. But those difficulties are shown still more clearly by the statements which we find in rebel papers about impressments of food by the rebel Government, and the discussions which these impressments arouse. Our Copperheads complain loudly of outrages committed by the Government, though they are rather at a loss just now for fresh material for complaint. But fancy the outburst which would greet our ears, if Government officials should seize upon a quantity of flour in this city, paying the unfortunate owner for it, not what he asked, not what was the market price, but at an arbitrary and much lower rate. This, however, is what has been done by the rebel authorities repeatedly, without a word from any Northern Copperhead. Why should they not sound an alarm at the perpetration of such outrages upon American citizens? Do not they declare loudly that the rebels are entitled to just the same rights which they always had? Your genuine Copperhead, however, is never troubled by any outrage perpetrated by men in Butternut uniforms, or acting in the name of Jeff. Davis. It is only his own Government which he feels called upon to denounce.

The rebel leaders have shown themselves so shrewd in their dealings with their own people, that we may be assured that it is no ordinary necessity which has led them to use these modes of procuring supplies. Such means are very offensive always. As the *Examiner* says, "they touch the people's sense of pride and justice." It declares that "they have effected a great and material change in their sentiments toward the cause;" and it calls upon the rebel Congress to enact laws upon the subject, that a "proper system of impressment may be established without delay." We may be assured that impressments, whether under a system as established by their Congress, or under "the rude and rapacious action of Government press-gangs," are henceforth to be a feature of the rebel warfare. Their leaders are desperate. They early passed most stringent conscription laws, giving them the control of all the men, and now the sweep of their despotism casts a stroke nearer to the people's life, and having conscripted the husbands and brothers, will not be restrained from impressing the food which was to maintain their wives and children. How much farther will their mad fury carry them? How much farther can they go without arousing, what the *Examiner* says has been aroused by the impressments, "a feeling of resentment, deep-seated and widely pervading the best class of the community against the Government," "a change in their sentiments toward the cause," a "loss of confidence in the capacity of their public men?"

It is a stern, hard discipline that the people of the South are going through. They will have learned, when this conflict is over, that re-

(Continued on third page of Cover.)

SPEECH OF A BRAVE OLD PATRIOT.

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.

ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

FOR THE CROAKERS.

THE WORDS OF A PATRIOT SOLDIER.

**CROMWELL ON DESTRUCTIVE
CONSERVATISM.**

PUSILLANIMOUS PEACE.

SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH OF A BRAVE OLD PATRIOT.

TERRIBLE PHILIPPIC AGAINST TRAITORS.

The Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of February 14, writes as follows:—A great sensation was created by a speech by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays over three thousand dollars per annum taxes towards the support of the government. The lobby and gallery were crowded with spectators. Mr. Funk rose to object to trifling resolutions, which had been introduced by the democrats to kill time and stave off a vote upon the appropriations for the support of the State Government. He said:

MR. SPEAKER:—I can sit in my seat no longer and see such by-play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are traitors and secessionists at heart.

I say that there are traitors and secessionists at heart in this senate. Their actions prove it. Their speeches prove it. Their gibes and laughter and cheers here nightly, when their speakers get up to denounce the war and the administration, prove it.

I can sit here no longer and not tell these traitors what I think of them. And while so telling them, I am responsible, myself, for what I say. I stand upon my own bottom. I am ready to meet any man on this floor in any manner from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon, upon this charge against these traitors. [Tremendous applause from the galleries.] I am an

old man of sixty-five. I came to Illinois a poor boy. I have made a little something for myself and family. I pay three thousand dollars a year in taxes. I am willing to pay six thousand, aye, twelve thousand, [great cheering, the old gentleman striking the desk with a blow that would knock down a bullock, and causing the inkstand to fly in the air,] aye, I am willing to pay my whole fortune, and then give my life to save my country from these traitors that are seeking to destroy it. [Tremendous applause, which the Speaker could not control.]

Mr. Speaker, you must excuse me. I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries out for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field, that these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me. My heart, that bleeds for the widows and orphans at home, would not let me. Yes, these traitors and villains in this senate [striking his clenched fist on the desk with a blow that made the senate ring again], are killing my neighbors' boys now fighting in the field. I dare to say this to these traitors right here, and I am responsible for what I say to any one or all of them. [Cheers.] Let them come on now right here. I am sixty-five years old, and I have made up my mind to risk my life right here, on this floor, for my country. [Mr. Funk's seat is near the lobby railing, and a crowd collected around him, evidently with the intention of protecting him from violence, if necessary. The last announcement was received with great cheering, and I saw many an eye flash and many a countenance grow radiant with the light of defiance.]

These men sneered at Colonel Mack a few days since. He is a small man. But I am a large man. I am ready to meet any of them in place of Colonel Mack. I am large enough for them, and I hold myself ready for them now and at any time. [Cheers from the galleries.]

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve hanging, I say [raising his voice and violently striking the desk], the country would be better off swinging them up. I go for hanging them, and

I dare to tell them so, right here to their traitorous faces. Traitors should be hung. It would be the salvation of the country to hang them. For that reason I must rejoice at it. [Tremendous cheering.] Mr. Speaker, I beg pardon of the gentlemen in this senate who are not traitors, but true loyal men, for what I have said. I only intend it and mean it for secessionists at heart. They are here in this senate. I see them gibe, and smirk, and grin at the true Union man. Must I defy them? I stand here ready for them; and dare them to come on. [Great cheering.] What man, with the heart of a patriot, could stand this treason any longer? I have stood it long enough. I will stand it no more. [Cheers.] I denounce these men and their aiders and abettors as rank traitors and secessionists. Hell itself could not spew out a more traitorous crew than some of the men that disgrace this legislature, this State, and this country. For myself, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures: I will do so to the end. I will denounce them as long as God gives me breath; and I am ready to meet the traitors themselves, here or anywhere, and fight them to the death. [Prolonged cheers and shouts.]

I said I paid three thousand dollars a year taxes. I do not say it to brag of it. It is my duty; yes, Mr. Speaker, my privilege to do it. But some of these traitors here, who are working night and day to put their miserable little bills and claims through the legislature, to take money out of the pockets of the people, are talking about high taxes. They are hypocrites as well as traitors. I heard some of them talking about high taxes in this way who do not pay five dollars to the support of the government. I denounce them as hypocrites as well as traitors. [Cheers.]

The reason they pretend to be afraid of high taxes is that they do not want to vote money for the relief of the soldiers. They want to embarrass the government and stop the war. They want to aid the secessionists to conquer our boys in the field. They care about high taxes! They are picayune men anyhow, and pay no taxes at all, and never did, and never hope or expect to. This is an excuse of traitors. [Cheers.]

Mr. Speaker, excuse me. I feel for my country, in this her hour of danger, from the tips of my toes to the ends of my hair. That is the reason I speak as I do. I cannot help it. I am bound to tell these people to their teeth what they are, and what the people, the true loyal people, think of them. [Tremendous cheering. The Speaker rapped upon his desk, apparently to stop it, but really to add to its volume, for I could see by his flushed cheek and flashing eye that his heart was with the brave and loyal old gentleman.]

Mr. Speaker, I have said my say: I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made, and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments; let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and, I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon. [Tremendous applause, during which the old gentleman sat down, after he had given the desk a parting whack which sounded loud above the din of cheers and clapping of hands.]

I never before witnessed so much excitement in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a fervor and pathos, which wrought up the galleries and even members on the floor to the highest pitch of excitement. His voice was heard in the stores that surround the square, and the people came flocking in from all quarters. In five minutes he had an audience that packed the hall to its utmost capacity. After he had concluded, the loyal members and spectators rushed up and took him by the hand to congratulate him. The disloyal and Southern sympathizers said nothing, but evidently felt the castigation they were receiving most keenly, as might be seen from their blanched cheeks and restless and uneasy glances.

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY

ON THE OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

CAMP NEAR BELLE PLAIN,
March 12th, 1863.

A meeting of the officers and soldiers of the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was held at the regimental headquarters on the 11th day of March, 1863, in pursuance of the following call signed by all the officers of the regiment:

"The undersigned, officers of the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, respectfully request Colonel Wister, commanding the regiment, to call a meeting for the purpose of expressing our earnest loyalty and devotion to our country, and our detestation of the Northern traitors now endeavoring to paralyze the efforts of the army in the field, and insidiously to overthrow their country's cause."

Lieutenant-Colonel Huidekoper was called to the chair, and Adjutant R. L. Ashhurst appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Major Chamberlin, after appropriate and patriotic remarks by Colonel Wister, Adjutant Ashhurst, Lieutenant-Colonel Huidekoper, Private Philip Hammer, Co. A., Lieutenant William P. Dougal, Co. D., and Quartermaster A. S. Voorhis, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Major Chamberlin, were unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Whereas, After nearly two years of the most patriotic sacrifices on the part of our people, and the most desperate trials and struggles on the part of our army to restore our shattered Union and maintain our national honor, our Government finds itself assailed by a class of persons at home who would yield it, Judas-like, into the hands of the enemy, or sully it by a

dishonorable compromise with the hosts of treason, and who are even now trying to induce the masses to resist its lawful authority in order the sooner to gain their hellish ends; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our firm and unalterable devotion to our Government and its laws, and declare our determination to stand by it at all hazards, pledging to the restoration of its entire authority, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Resolved, That we look upon all proposals, from whatever source, to give up this struggle on any other terms than the unconditional submission of the traitors in arms against their country, as disgraceful to those who originate, and to those who, for a moment, lend an ear to them.

Resolved, That we condemn and repudiate as unworthy sons of their country those who, staying at home in the North, are striving to cripple the hands of their country's defenders; who, under the garb of a false patriotism, and an assumed zeal for the Constitution, cavil at all measures calculated to prostrate the rebellion, and who endeavor to hold back and paralyze the strong arm of right, now outstretched to crush the foul treason which attacks the life of the nation.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy or feeling in common with those who, from real or pretended admiration of any man or general, would make their earnestness in their country's cause, or perhaps their loyalty, dependent on, or subordinate to, their personal feelings; that we are ready and anxious to fight for our country under whatever commander we may be placed, and under none with greater alacrity than our present commander-in-chief.

Resolved, That as we believe that "fighting for Southern rights" means nothing more than warring for the extension of slavery, which we regard alike as a *curse to the land*, and a *great moral wrong*, we hail with joy the President's proclamation doing away with that institution in every State in which rebellion exists, and hope soon to see it forever blotted from our soil.

Resolved, That our feeling towards traitors, both North and South, is one of implacable hatred, and that, while this army has bullets for those at the South, it has also heels broad enough and heavy enough to crush the vile "copperheads" of the North if they persist in their insidious attempts to weaken and overthrow the Government.

Major Chamberlin, Captain Widdis, Co. A., Captain Reisinger, Co. H., Quartermaster Voorhis, and Adjutant Ashhurst, were appointed a committee for the publication of these resolutions.

On motion, adjourned.

H. S. HUIDEKOPER,

Lieutenant-Colonel 150th Regiment P. V., Chairman.

R. L. ASHHURST.

Adjutant 150th Regiment P. V., Secretary.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE

We copy from the "Journal of Commerce" the following editorial remarks:

Avoid every form of revolution. Scout the very idea of revolution. There is no right of revolution which you can plead to justify such a course. If one man is *wronged* by revolution, then the revolution is not *right*, nor can any man determine, in a land like this, how great must be the majority to justify and make right a revolution. Our system itself is a safeguard against revolutions.

Recognize the authority of law everywhere. Respect the rulers of your land. Sustain the administration of your government to the full extent of its constitutional powers. Sustain the courts of your country, which are parts of the government, independent in their province.

ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

THE PROTEST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

Whereas, It appears from the diplomatic correspondence submitted to Congress that a proposition friendly in form, looking to a pacification through foreign mediation, has been made to the United States by the Emperor of the French, and promptly declined by the President; and whereas, the idea of mediation or intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign governments as practicable, and such governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United States; and whereas, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to secure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign interference which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that Congress should declare its conviction thereon; therefore,

Resolved, The House of Representatives concurring, that while in times past the United States have sought and accepted the friendly mediation or arbitration of foreign Powers by the pacific adjustment of international questions where the United States were the party of the one part and some other sovereign Power the party of the other part; and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the natural and humane desire of foreign Powers to aid in arresting domestic troubles which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other countries, especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American people, that the blow aimed by the rebellion at the nation's

life has fallen heavily upon the laboring population of Europe; yet, notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unseasonable and inadmissible that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question and the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged.

Resolved, That the United States are now struggling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the Republic, that it may build up a new power, whose corner stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be slavery. That for the suppression of this rebellion, and thus to save the Republic and to prevent the establishment of such a power, the National Government is now employing armies and fleets in full faith that through these efforts all the purposes of the conspirators and rebels will be crushed; that while thus engaged in this struggle, on which so much depends, any proposition from a foreign Power, whatever form it may take, having for its object the arrest of these efforts, is just in proportion to its influence an encouragement to the rebellion and to its declared principles, and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditures of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much desired day of peace. That with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition, although made with good intent, is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts in the same direction as an unfriendly act, which it earnestly deprecates, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen rebellion or to weaken those relations of good-will with foreign Powers which the United States are happy to cultivate.

Resolved, That the rebellion from its beginning, and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded its outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from foreign Powers. That its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependent upon regular supplies of the great southern staple that, sooner or later, their governments would be con-

strained to take sides with the rebellion in some effective form, even to the extent of forcible intervention, if the milder form did not prevail. That the rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference quickens anew, and that without this life-giving support it must soon yield to the just and paternal authority of the National Government. That, considering these things, which are aggravated by the motive of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that foreign Powers have not frankly told the chiefs of the rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new government, such as they seek to found, with slavery as its acknowledged corner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind, that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations.

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause also of good government and human rights everywhere among men, anxious for the speedy restoration of peace which shall secure tranquillity at home and remove all occasions of complaint abroad, and awaiting, with well-assured trust, the final suppression of the rebellion, through which all these things, rescued from present danger, will be secured forever, and the Republic, one and indivisible, triumphant over its enemies, will continue to stand an example to mankind, hereby announce, as their unalterable purpose, that the war will be vigorously prosecuted, according to the humane principle of Christian States, until the rebellion shall be suppressed, and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessings of Almighty God.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions, through the Secretary of State, to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to the governments to which they are accredited.

All of which were unanimously adopted.

FOR THE CROAKERS.

Suppose the rebels held Ohio, as we do Tennessee, Iowa and Wisconsin, as we do Missouri and Arkansas, Massachusetts with Boston as we do Louisiana with New Orleans, the shores of Connecticut as we do that of North Carolina, the coast of New Jersey as we do that of South Carolina, and besides Boston the harbors of Philadelphia, Newport and Portsmouth, as we do those of Norfolk, Pensacola and Savannah; suppose them furthermore to have command of the Mississippi up to St. Louis as we have of it down to Memphis, and to be laying siege to Pittsburg as we are to Vicksburg; suppose them to have nearly five hundred vessels, including more than a dozen monitors and other iron-clads, and to be blockading the whole of our coast and preparing with immense strength to attack New York and Portland, as we are preparing to attack Charleston and Mobile; suppose them to have an army half larger than our own hovering upon every exposed point upon our contracted lines, while we by conscription had dragged into the army every able-bodied man, and they had not begun to draft; suppose that by unrestricted commerce with all parts of the world they were able to supply themselves readily with all the comforts and luxuries of which the rigid blockade was depriving us; suppose all this,—and we have but faintly represented the disadvantages under which they labor in the contest,—what, we pray, would be the state of mind of these wretched men who load the air and make day and night alike hideous with their whinings and croakings? Would not their knees smite with fear and their voices fail them?

The condition in which we have for illustration imagined ourselves, is really not so bad as that in which the rebels are to-day. And yet, craven-hearted men are found, who tell us that we must give up, that it is of no use to push on, that we must confess that we are whipped, and tamely succumb. And such men are not ashamed to walk about the streets and call themselves American citizens, descendants of revolutionary

heroes. What a descent, indeed ! Away with the folly, or worse than folly, that they talk. See the brave work that has been done already. See our gathering hosts hanging like clouds of destruction over Charleston and Vicksburg, and just about to give their terrible blows, and have new courage. Cherish a faith consistent at least with obvious facts, if you cannot attain to one altogether worthy of the founders of the republic.—*Providence Journal*.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE WORDS OF A PATRIOT SOLDIER.

The gallant General Rousseau, who may be said to have led Kentucky into the field, made a speech at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which he said :—

“My political creed is but a minute long. I am for the government of my fathers and the friends of that government, and I am against the enemies of that government, and all their friends both North and South.”

Giving a timely warning to his hearers, he added :—

“No matter what your political predilections may be, unite to save the country, and after that settle questions of policy. Let not your differences of opinion weaken the arms of the brave men who are fighting that you may be free. In the Army of the Cumberland, in which I have the honor of commanding a division, officers and men know only the cause of their country ; all are united in a common work ; no dissensions or jealousies weaken their force.”

CROMWELL ON DESTRUCTIVE CONSERVATISM.

In a speech to Parliament in 1656, the Great Protector, defending his administration, touched upon a doctrine which is popular just now with the friends of secession and the ene-

mies of the national life, and exposed its fallacy, almost as if by anticipation:—

“If nothing should ever be done,” said he, “but what is ‘*according to Law*,’ the throat of the Nation may be cut while we send for some one to make a Law! Therefore, certainly it is a pitiful beastly notion to think, though it be for ordinary government to live by law and rule, yet if a government in extraordinary circumstances go beyond the law even for self-preservation, it is to be clamored at and blattered at. When matters of necessity come, then, without guilt, extraordinary remedies may be applied.

“And I must say I do not know one action of this government, no not one, but it hath been in order to the peace and safety of this Nation.”

COUNSEL OF A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.

“My hearers, we will all stand by the Government—will we not? Although some of us are Democrats and some Republicans and some Abolitionists, *we will nevertheless lock hands as Americans—will we not?* We will all of us, notwithstanding our party divisions and party interests, generously and patriotically band ourselves together to crush this causeless and accursed rebellion—will we not? Would that we might this night feel more deeply than ever that it is not by the rebels that we can be conquered, but only by ourselves. *Nothing is truer than that the life of the rebellion is in disunion at the North. Nothing is truer than that it would find its death in union at the North.*

“Ere taking my seat let me remind you of our duty to stand by our army—by the brave men who have gone out from among us to suffer every hardship and to face every peril in the high and holy work of suppressing the most nefarious of all conspiracies. But the way to stand by them is to stand by

the Government they serve. *To desert the Government is to desert them.* Our soldiers bid us stand by the Government. They are afflicted that so many of us do not. They are indignant at the divisions by which we encourage the foe, and make him abler to drive back and slaughter our friends. Such heartlessness toward themselves as well as toward the country is very unlike that reward of sympathy, gratitude and love on which they counted when they went forth to fight her battles. Our slain soldiers, could they speak, would bid us stand by the Government. Our tens of thousands of broken families, weeping over those who went to the army never more to return from it, bid us stand by the Government. The enlightened friends of freedom and righteousness the earth over bid us stand by the Government. And, loud above all, comes down the voice out of Heaven: 'Stand by the Government! Stand by the Government!'

We commend this language to universal attention. It is the language of a loyal and patriotic heart,—of a man who probably has as many prejudices, as many peculiar opinions, as any other man living—but who throws them all aside from a sentiment of supreme devotion to the safety and welfare of our common country. Would that all were like him!

PUSILLANIMOUS PEACE.

War never leaves, where it found a nation. It is never to be entered into without mature deliberation: not a deliberation lengthened out into a perplexing indecision, but a deliberation leading to a sure and fixed judgment. When so taken up, it is not to be abandoned without reasons as valid, as fully and as extensively considered. Peace may be made as unadvisedly as war. Nothing is so rash as fear; and the counsels of pusillanimity very rarely put off, whilst they are always sure to aggravate, the evils from which they would fly.—*Burke.*

bellion is no remedy in the American system ; that those who care nothing for the rights of one class of the people are sure to trample upon the rights of every other class, if their path leads that way ; and that desperate, ambitious men are unsafe leaders. How much deeper they will have to go in degradation and suffering before these lessons are learned, we do not know, but their present sufferings ought to be enough ; and it should be an added inducement to every one of our generals and soldiers, and every loyal man everywhere, to urge on the columns of our armies, that the overthrow of the rebel arms may set the people who have been subjected to their power, free from the oppression and tyranny which has ground them thus low in the dust, and which will not be restrained by any sight of their sufferings from carrying out, to the bitter end, its determination never to yield the sway which it traitorously seized.

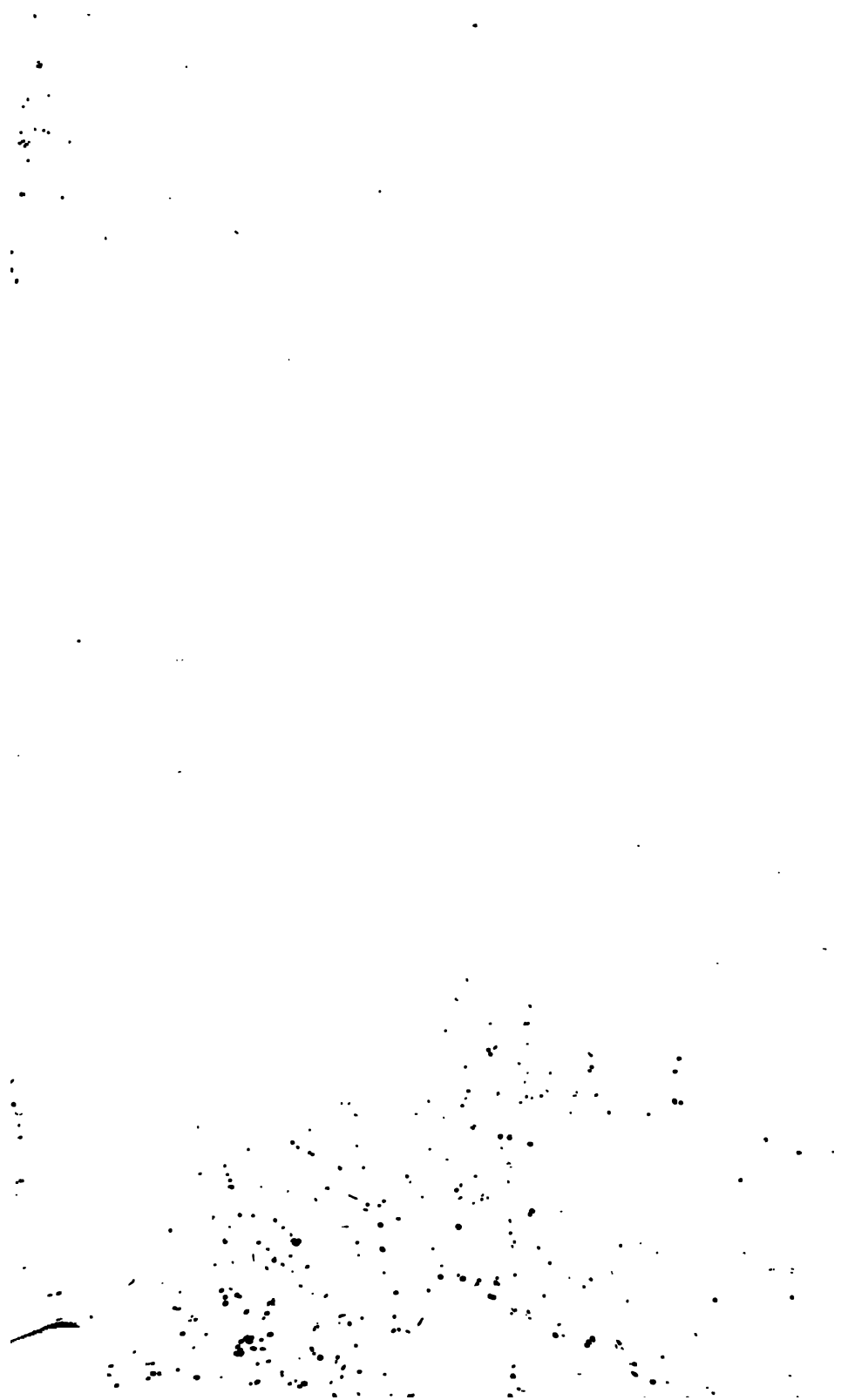
THE QUESTION PROPERLY STATED.

At a meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia, on Monday evening, March 23d, the members were addressed by speakers from the Border States, whose words had no uncertain sound. Adjutant General Harrington, of Delaware, said :

“The line between loyalty and disloyalty has been distinctly drawn. We demand of our citizens that they shall give up everything which stands in the way of the Government. We would rather be called an Abolitionist than submit to treason and treachery against the Government. We have come to regard slavery as the cause of the rebellion, and it has never been a blessing to us nor to anybody else. We have found that where slavery is strong, rebellion is strong.”

He was happy, he went on to say, to live in such a crisis. He thought that the nation would come out of the trial, purer, brighter, holier, and without the stain of slavery upon the flag of the country. [Loud applause.]

Colonel Wilmer, of Kent County, was the next speaker. He announced himself a slaveholder, but he expressed it as his opinion that the political condition of his State was caused by slavery. If the Union could not be restored with slavery, then he would let his own negroes go, and those of others. He was willing that the Legislature of Delaware should pass a measure for the abolition of slavery without compensation. He would rather have the unconditional abolition of slavery in Delaware than that another person should pay for his slaves.





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